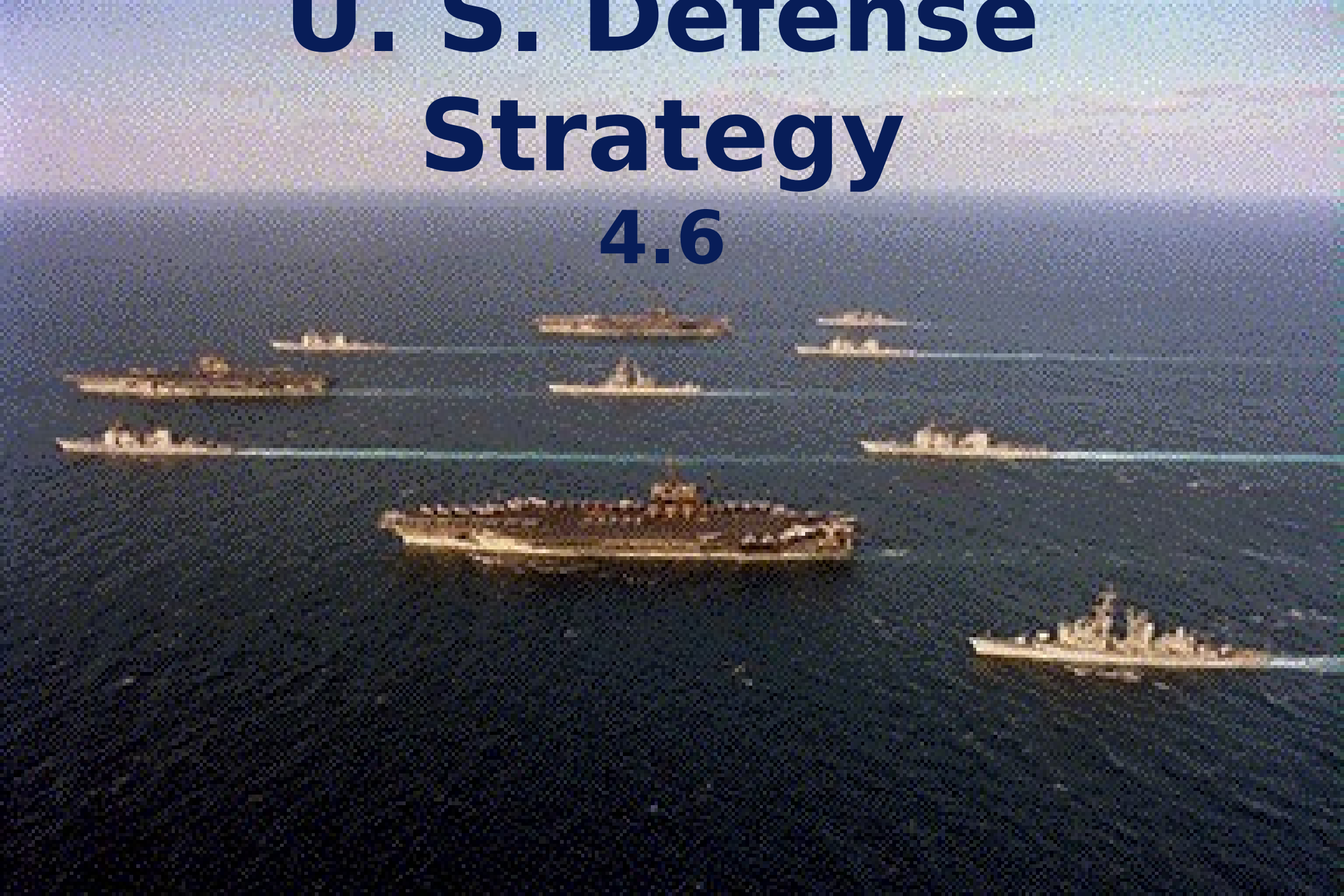
U.S. Defense Strategy

4.6



Terminal Objective:

- **Upon completion of this unit of instruction, the student will demonstrate knowledge of the operational and administrative organizational structures of the U.S Defense Establishment, from the National Security Organization through individual commands, of U.S. defense strategies, different warfare roles, and “From the Sea” philosophy as applicable to the U.S. Navy.**

Enabling Objectives:

- **4.43 Describe the United States Defense Strategy, including the concept of deterrence, strategic forces, and the role the U.S. Navy in the support of these goals.**
- **4.44 Describe the elements of the U.S. Defense Strategy.**
- **4.45 Define “deterrence” as is applies to U.S. Defense Strategy.**

Enabling Objectives:

- **4.46 List the four characteristics of a viable deterrent force.**
- **4.47 Describe the concept of TRIAD with regard to composition, advantages, and disadvantages.**
- **4.48 Explain and give examples of the naval missions of strategic deterrence, forward presence, power projection, and sea control.**

Questions and Answer Policy

United States Defense Strategy

I. Deterrence

II. Forward Defense

III. Alliance Solidarity

IV. Ability to Reconstitute Forces

I.
Deterrence:

I. Deterrence is the:

Cornerstone of U.S. Defense Strategy

DETER AGRESSION BY MAINTAINING AN AMERICAN & ALLIED STRATEGIC NUCLEAR THEATER

I. Deterrence:

OUTWEIGHING POSSIBLE GAIN POSING A RISK & COST

I. Deterrence:

II. Forward Defense:

II. Forward Defense:

Counter threats early and forward

II. Forward Defense:

Maintaining deployments & world wide rapid response capability to

II. Forward Defense:

ENHANCES ALLIANCE SOLIDARITY

III. Alliance Solidarity:

ALLIES PROVIDE ESSENTIAL ASSETS SUCH AS: Diesel submarines, Frigates, Coastal Patrol Craft, Mine Sweepers

USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT ITS GARIBALDI (Italy)

FS CHARLES DE GAULLE (France) HMS

IV. Ability to Reconstitute Forces:

Maximum the training of reserve forces
o augment active duty to counter global crisi

(4) CHARACTERISTICS OF A VIABLE DETERENT FORCE:

I. CREDIBILITY:

I. CREDIBILITY:

II. SURVIVABILITY:

DENYING THE ENEMY PREEMPTIVE STRIKE TARGETING INFORMATION

II. SURVIVABILITY:

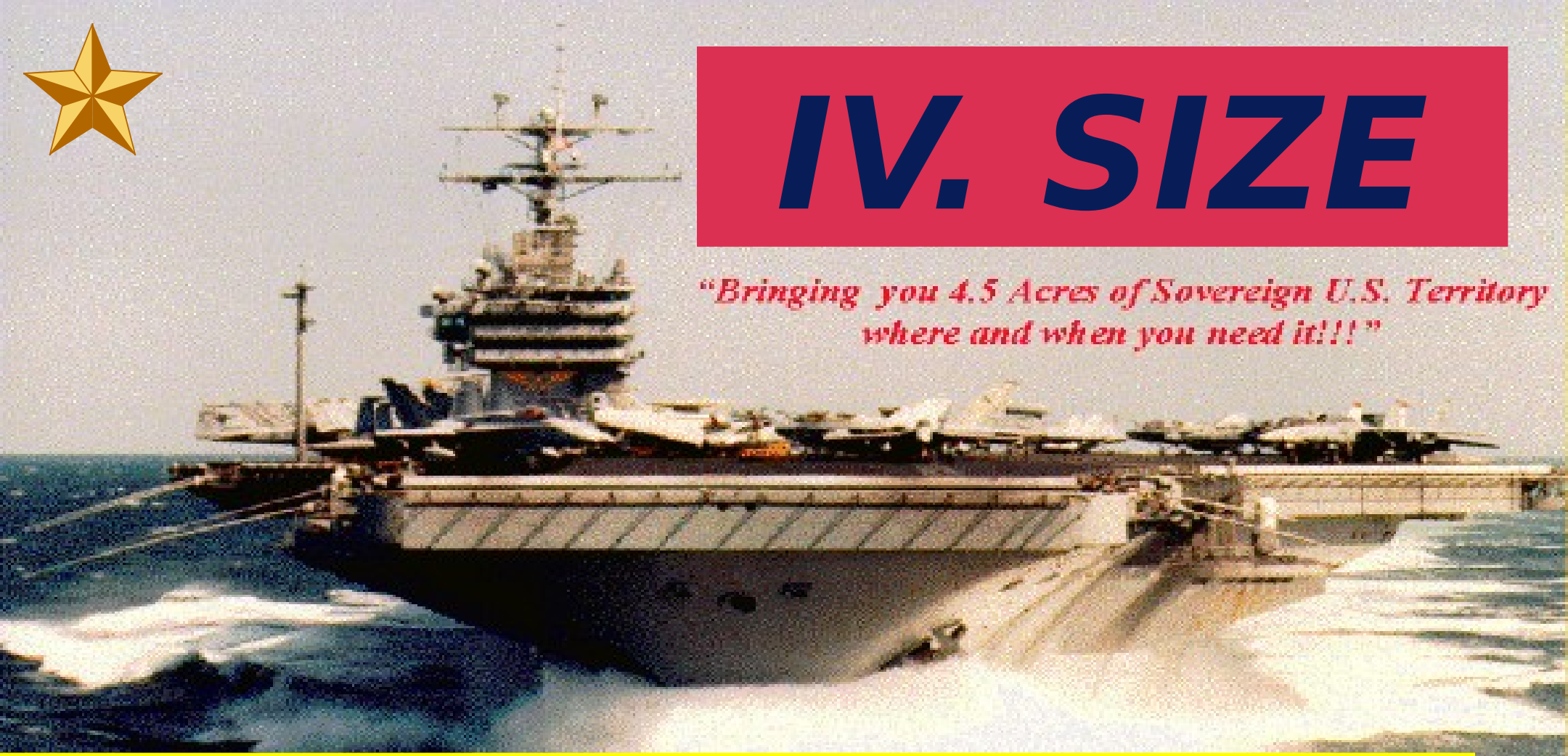
PRESERVE WEAPON SYSTEMS

BEFORE AND AFTER

III. COMPOSITION:

III.

COMPOSITION: FLEXIBILITY THROUGH A WIDE RANGE OF



IV. SIZE

"Bringing you 4.5 Acres of Sovereign U.S. Territory where and when you need it!!!"

FORCE LARGE ENOUGH TO INFLICT UNACCEPTABLE DAMAGE ON A POTENTIAL

Carrier Airwing 9 Battle Group

LCAC returns to LHD

E-2C Hawkeye

F-18 Hornets VFA-131

SH-60 Anti-sub Helo with Sonar Buoy

AGM 119 Penguin
SH-60

P-3’s from the U.S. Navy and Japan

F-14 Tomcat
USS Kitty Hawk

Task Group

F-18 Hornet Breaking Sound Barrier

F-18 Launch

KC-10 Air Group
IRAQ No Fly Zone

EA-6B Prowler Launch

Boat Sling (LPD) Mine Counter Measures

E-2C Landing

Man Overboard Drill
USS Stennis

F-18 Hornet Catapult

F-18 Hornets

F-14 Tomcat

USS Essex (LHD)
CB Washdown

F-18 Hornet Sidewinders IRAQ No Fly Zone

USS Kearsarge (LHD)

USS Bremmerton Emergency Blow

Transit through the Panama Canal

F-14 Tomcat

USS Sea Shadow

Inter-ship Operability

U.S. Navy Seabees

U.S. Navy Seabees

U.S. Navy Seabees

Triad

- **Submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) - Ohio Class Trident SSBN.**
- **Intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) Minuteman III and Peacekeeper**
- **Land-based bombers (B-52, B-1, & B-2)**

Triad

- **<u>Advantages</u>- survivability, flexibility, and payload**
- **<u>Disadvantages</u>- expense of procurement, maintenance, and manning.**
- **Navy's direct contribution is SSBN.**

Mission of the Navy

"...to be prepared to conduct prompt and sustain combat operations at sea."

Secondary Naval Missions

I. Strategic Deterrence

II. Forward Presence

III. Power Projection

IV. Sea Control

OHIO CLASS
SSBN
I. Strategic Deterrence

Forward deployed units are critical contributions to deterrence and global stability

II. Forward Presence

III. Power Projection

IV. Sea Control

Control of Designated Sea Areas, Airspace, and Underwater Volume

IV. Sea Control

I. Open Ocean Warfare

II. Blockade

III. Choke Point Force Concentration

IV. Convoys

Open Ocean Warfare

1. ***Open Ocean Warfare*:**

- **Surface combatants, submarines, and aircraft engaging enemy warships with anti-shipping cruise missiles or gunfire.**

II. ***Blockade or Quarantine:***

-Establishment of a barrier to ships by the use of submarines, surface ships, or mines.

Mine Warfare - the placement of mines to deter the transit of enemy shipping. (includes mine counter measures)

III. Choke Point Force Concentration:

-Tactical placement of naval units to insure the security of critical straits and passages.

IV. Convoys:

-Merchant ships traveling together with warships to protect against attack from submarines, surface ships, and aircraft.

IN
SUMMARY

List the 4 elements of the U.S. Defense Strategy

I. Deterrence
II. Forward Defense
III. Alliance Solidarity
IV. Ability to Reconstitute Forces

What is the purpose of the U.S. Defense Strategy?

To *deter* the outbreak of war.

What are the 4 characteristics of a viable deterrent force?

- Credibility
- Survivability
- Composition
- Size

A TRIAD is an example of what?

A Viable Deterrent Force.

What are the 3 deterrent weapon systems of the U.S. strategic TRIAD?

- **ICBM - Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.**
- **SLBM - Sub launched Ballistic Missiles.**
- **Land based bomber (B-52, B1, B2).**

What is the Navy's direct contribution to our nation's Strategic Deterrent Force (TRIAD)?

SSBN **- Sub Launched Ballistic Missile "SUBMARINE"**

What is another name for TRIAD?

A Strategic Deterrent Force.

What is the primary disadvantage of the TRIAD concept?

- The expense of the weapons and supporting systems.

What are the 4 missions of the U.S. Navy?

- Strategic Deterrence
- Forward Presence
- Power Projection
- Sea Control

What Naval mission would a U.S. carrier battle group be exercising if it were securing critical straits and passages?

Sea Control

Any questions?

From the Sea